

Vešely, K.

Compensation of the power factor in the Hradec Kralove area.
(Supplement) p. 13. ENERGETIKA. (Ministerstvo paliv a
energetiky. Hlavní správa elektráren) Praha. Vol. 6, no. 5,
May 1956.

Source: EEAL LC Vol. 5, No. 10 Oct. 1956

VASELY, K.; SKALA, V.

Electric traction, basis for economic development of railroad transportation. Pt. 2 The IZ Pilsen electric storage-battery locomotives. p. 259. TECHNICKA PRACA. (Statne nakladatelstvo technickej literatury) Vol. 8, no. 6, June 1956.

SOURCE: East European Accessions List, Vol. 5, no. 9, September 1956

VESELY, K.

VESELY, K. Chain transfer reactions in copolymerization. In English. p. 155. Vol. 21, No. 1, Feb. 1966. Sbornik CHEKOSLOVATSKIKH KHIMICHESKIH RABOT. COLLECTION OF CZECHOSLOVAK CHEMICAL COMMUNICATIONS. Praha, CZECHOSLOVAKIA.

SOURCE: EASR EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS LIST (EAL) VOL 6, NO 4, APRIL 1957

VESELY, KAREL

TOSOVSKY, Vaclav, Dr; VESELY, Karel, Dr

Fractures of the pelvis in young girls. Acta chir. orthop. traum.
cech. 21 no.3:92-96 Je '54.

1. Z oddeleni detske a orthopedicke chirurgie Detske fakultni
nemocnice v Praze. Prednosta Dr V.Tosovsky, a z oddeleni pro nemoci
zenske a detskou gynekologii polikliniky KU v Praze (FZS), prednosta
doc. Dr Rudolf Peter.

(PELVIS, fractures,
*in girls)

(FRACTURES,
*pelvis, in girls)

VESELY, K.

"The Controllability of Research Work." p. 495 (ZA SOCIALISTICOU VEDU A TECHNIKU, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1953) Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Library of Congress, Vol. 3, No. 4, April 1954. Unclassified.

VESELY K.

VESELY, K.

Mechanism of the decomposition of chlorinated polymers. p.771 (Chemické Listy. Praha.
Vol. 46, No. 12, Dec. 1952.)
SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, (EEAL), LC, Vol. 4, No. 6,
June 1955, Uncl.

VESELY, K.

MALEK, J., VESELY, K

Vaginal discharges in childhood treated with penicillin. *Pediat.
listy* 5:3, May-June 50. p. 150-3

1. Of the Department for Women's Diseases and Children's Gynecology
of the Polyclinic of Charles University in Prague.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VESELY, K

Treatment of vaginal discharges in childhood. *Pediat. listy* 5:3,
May-June, 50. p. 148-50

1. Of the Department for Women's Diseases and Children's Gynecology
of the Polyclinic of Charles University in Prague.

CLML 19, 5, Nov., 1950

VESELÝ K.

2836. VESELÝ K., ŘEŘÁBEK J. and ZÍŽKOVÁ A. Odd. pro nemoc. žen a dětsk. gynek. Poliklin., Karlova Univ., Praha. *Klasifikace cytologických kritérií malignity se zvláštním zřetelem k rakovině děložního čípku. Classification of cytological changes in cancer of the cervix uteri ČSL. GYNAEK, 1953, 18/5 (434-451) Tables 1

The cellular changes are divided into 4 groups: (1) normal, (2) benign, (3) suspicious, (4) malignant. All cellular changes are compared with the vaginal flora because inflammation, especially that caused by trichomonas, may cause suspicious and malignant cellular changes. Therefore group II and III are divided into 2 subgroups which do not differ morphologically, but do differ essentially in their microbial picture. In these groups a cytological re-examination is recommended after the inflammation has been treated. It is not necessary to divide the malignant changes into 2 groups according to the quantity of the malignant cells as it is not the quantity of malignant cells that is important, but only the fact that they are present at all. Cases of group IV must be checked up by a biopsy. For examination of the smears the method of Papanicolaou (smears taken from the suspected site at colposcopy) is recommended.

Vesely - Prague (X, 5, 16)

SO: Excerpta Medica, Section V, Vol. 7 No. 9

PETER, R.; VESELY, K.

Postnatality and perinatal mortality. *Cesk.gyn.* 15 no.10:713-725
1950. (CML 20:6)

1. Department of Women's diseases and Children's Gynecology, Poly-
clinic at Charles University in Prague.

VESELY K. T.

VESELY K. T. Hypoglykemicke stavy po jidle Hypoglycaemic states after meals Cas. Lek. ces. 1953, 92/30-31 (840-843) Graphs 2

Hypoglycaemic states after meals may be caused by a quick absorption of carbohydrates from the bowel without previous dilution in the stomach. The subsequent hyperglycaemia causes the production of relatively too much insulin. A hypersensitivity of the enteroreceptors for a high but not yet abnormal concentration of glucose in the blood or even in the bowel may be a cause. They may be unconditioned or conditioned reflexes stimulating the islands of the pancreas to an acute overproduction of insulin. The neuroregulation during hyper- and hypoglycaemias may be influenced in such a manner as to cause this syndrome. Perhaps only the mechanical dilatation of the upper part of the jejunum may cause the syndrome (dumping syndrome). Bloch - Amsterdam (VI, 3)

SO: EXCERPTA MEDICA, Vol. 8, No. 3, Section VI, March 1954

Excerpta Medica 8/5 Sec 3 May 54 Endocrinology

Letters - New Haven (III, 4, 5)

797. VESELY A. T. * Hypoglykemické stavy po jídle. Hypoglycaemic states after meals. ČAS. LÉK. ČES. 1953, 92/30-31 (840-843) Graphs 2
- Hypoglycaemic states after meals may be caused by a quick absorption of carbohydrates from the bowel without previous dilution in the stomach. The subsequent hyperglycaemia causes the production of relatively too much insulin. A hypersensitivity of the enteroreceptors for a high but not yet abnormal concentration of glucose in the blood or even in the bowel may be a cause. They may be unconditioned or conditioned reflexes stimulating the islands of the pancreas to an acute overproduction of insulin. The neuroregulation during hyper- and hypoglycaemias may be influenced in such a manner as to cause this syndrome. Perhaps only the mechanical dilatation of the upper part of the jejunum may cause the syndrome (dumping syndrome). Bloch - Amsterdam (VI, 3)

VESELY, KAREL T.

VESELY, Karel T., MUDr

Examination of gastric secretion with a catheter; notes on reflectory and mechanical effect of the catheter on the secretion. Cas. lek. cesk. 44 no.12:304-310 18 Mar 55.

1. 2 I. klin. chor. vnitrnich KU; predn. prof. Dr. M. Netousek, a s oddel. chorob vnitrnich OUNZ - nemocnice v Hodonine; predn. prim. Dr. K.T. Vesely.

(GASTRIC JUICE

secretion exam. with catheter, reflectory & mechanical eff.)

VESELY, Karel, MUDr

Comparison of colposcopic and cytological findings in diagnosis of the vaginal portion of the uterine cervix. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1:38-40 Feb 55.

1. Odd. nem. zen. a det. gyn. polikliniky KU. Zast. predn. Dr. K.V. sely

(CERVIX, UTERINE, neoplasms
diag., comparison of colposcopic & cytol. findings)
(CYTOLOGY, in various diseases
uterine cervix neoplasms, diag., comparison with
colposcopic findings)

VESELY, Karel

BARTUNKOVA, Zofie, Dr.; VESELY, Karel, Dr.

Therapy of pruritus vulvae with novocain block. Cesk. gyn. 20 no.1:
25-29 Feb 55.

1. 2 odd. kosni (sast. predn. doc. Dr. Bohumil Rejsak) a 2 odd. nem.
sen. a det. gyn. (sast. predn. Dr. Karel Vesely) polikliniky KU v
Praze

(PRURITUS

vulvar, ther. procaine block)

(VULVA, diseases

krauroris, ther. procaine block)

(PROCAINE, ther. use

krauroris vulvae, sacral & ischiorectal block)

VESELY, K.

VESELY, Karel, Dr

Pregnandiol values in girls in prepuberty. Cesk. pediat. 10 no.2:
121-123 Mar 55.

1. Odd. pro nemoci zenske a detskou gynecol. polikliniky KU v Praze
(zast. predn. Dr. Karel Vasely, vedouci vyskumu prof. Dr. Rudolf
Peter) Centralni laboratoral KU v Praze, (predn. prof. Dr. Stanislav
Janousek)

(PREGNANDIOL, determination
in girls in prepuberty, value)

VESELY, K.

"Some economic problems of compensation." *Energetika, Praha*, Vol. 4, No. 7, July 1954, p. 322.

SO: Eastern European Accessions List, Vol. 3, No. 11, Nov. 1954, L.C.

VESELY, K. Dr.

CIZKOVA-PISAROVICOVA, J. Doc. Dr.; VESKY, K. Dr.

Exogenous, artificial precocious puberty in girls. Prakt. lek.,
Praha 34 no.15-16:361-363 5 Aug 54.

1. Z odd. det. (prednosta doc. Dr. J. Ciskova-Pisarovicova) a z odd.
nem. zen. a det. gyn. (prednosta doc. Dr. R. Peter) polikliniky KU
v Praze.

(PUBERTY, PRECOCIOUS

*in girls, exogenous, artif., caused by estrogens)

(ESTROGENS, injurious effects

*puberty, precocious in girls)

VESELY, K. T.

Benign sterile meningitis in Hodnin in 1955. Cas. lek. cesk.
96 no.13:393-396 29 Mar 57.

1. Interni oddeleni OUMZ Hodonin, prednosta prim. Dr.
K. T. Vesely.

(MENINGITIS, epidemiol.
sterile, in Czech. (Cs))

L 13158-66

ACC NR: AP6005681

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0079/65/001/002/0140/0191

AUTHOR: Vesely, K. T.; Horackova, E.

ORG: Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague

TITLE: Psychological factors in the development of functional gastro-intestinal disturbances [This paper was presented at the Third Interdisciplinary Conference on Experimental and Clinical Study of Higher Nervous Functions held in Mariánské Lázně from 19 to 23 October 1964.]

SOURCE: Activitas nervosa superior, v. 7, no. 2, 1965, 190-191

TOPIC TAGS: digestive system, man psychologic stress, digestive system disease

ABSTRACT: 31 patients with gastrointestinal disturbances were investigated. Symptoms in the majority of cases were preceded by an accumulation of mental tensions, even where the disease was provoked by an infection or some other organic disease. The number of neurotic symptoms is proportional to age. The maximum number of symptoms is found between 30 and 45 years. The basic cause of the disease is a disturbance of neuroregulative mechanisms affecting all sections of the tract. The patients show an altered level of CNS reactivity, and an increased susceptibility to changes in the activity of the digestive system. The patients have an irritable and unstable digestive tract. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 06, 05 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 004 / OTH REF: 011

Card 1/1 HW

VESELY, K.T. ; MORACKOVA, E.

Psychologic factors in the development of functional gastro-intestinal disturbances. Aktiv. nerv. sup. (Praha) 7 no.2: 190-191 '65

1. Institute of Human Nutrition, Prague. 2. K.T. Vesely's address: Praha 4, Budejovicka 22.

KUBICKOVA, Z.; VESELY, K.T.

The A-1, A-2, B, O, Rh-o (D) blood groups, ABH excretion and peptic ulcer. Vnitřní lek. 11 no.8:768-775 Ag '65.

1. Ústav hematologie a krevní transfuze v Praze (ředitel prof. Dr. J. Horejší, Dr.Sc.) a Ústav pro výzkum výživy lidu Praha-Krc (ředitel prof. Dr. J. Masek, Dr.Sc.).

VESELY, K.T.; HORACKOVA, E.

Participation of psychological factors in the development of functional digestive disorders. Cesk. gastroent. vyz. 19 no.6: 346-350 S '65.

1. Ustav pro vyzkum vyziivy lidu v Praze (reditel prof. dr. J. Masak, DrSc.).

MEJZLIK, J.; KVIZ, M.; PRIBYL, M.; VESELY, K.

Study on the interaction of titanium chloride with triethyl
aluminum. Chem prum 15 no.2:85-89 F '65.

1. Research Institute of Macromolecular Chemistry, Brno.

VESALY, L.

Aplasia of the inferior rectus oculi. Cesk. oftal. 21 no.6:
477-478 N '65.

1. Ocna klinika Lekarskej fakulty Univerzity P.J. Safarika
v Kosiciach (prednosta doc. dr. L. Vesely).

VESELY, L.

Apropos a minimum standards of vision for motor car driving.
Cesk. oftal. 20 no.2:138-139 Mr'64.

1. Oena klinika Lekarskej fakulty UPJS v Kosicach; prednosta:
MUDr. L. Vesely.

*

VESELY, L., Prim. Dr.

Skiagraphy of the lacrimal apparatus. Cesk. ofth. 11 no.6:429-432
Dec 55.

1. Z ocneho oddelenia KUNZ v Presove.
(LACRIMAL APPARATUS, radiography.)

VESELY, Lumir, inz.

Selection of working frequency for a circular induction borehole integrator. El tech cas 13 no.8:495-512 '62.

1. Odborný asistent, Vojenská akademie Antonína Zapotockého, Brno.

VESELY, L., inz.

Methods of explaining the skin effect in cylindrical
conductors. El tech obzor 51 no.2:85. F '62.

1. Vojenska akademie Antonina Zapotockeho, Brno.

VESELY, Ludovit

Comberg-Baltin method for roentgenological localization of
intraocular foreign bodies. Cesk.ofth.17 no.1:36-39 Ja '61.

1. Oftalmologicka katedra SUDL v Trenčine.
(EYE for bodies)

NESELY, M

AUTHORS: Nešely, M. and Šulcek, Z.
TITLE: Rapid Methods in the Analysis of Metal and Mineral Raw Materials VI. Colorimetric Determination of Copper in Natural Carbonates (Rychlé metody v analýze kovy a nerostných uhořovin. VI. Kolorimetrické stanovení kovu a přirozených uhořovin)
PERIODICAL: Chemické listy, 1958, Vol 52(52), Nr 10, pp 2010-2012 (Czechoslovakia)

ABSTRACT: It is necessary to determine very accurately the quantity of copper occurring in certain calcium carbonates used especially in the rubber industry, because the copper has a deciding influence on the suitability of the raw material used. The determination of copper in the raw material is required as a preliminary step for geochemical prospecting and to establish the geochemical profile. For this purpose a preliminary separation of copper or a preliminary determination with potassium ferrioxalate is necessary. The colorimetric determination of copper from iron sodium diethyldithiocarbamate is a sensitive reagent for the colorimetric determination of copper. It reacts with cupric ions giving a brown coloured complex salt soluble in organic solvents. However, Michal and Zyk's method uses the highly selective reagent tetraethylthiuramdisulphide (Ref 17) for the colorimetric determination of copper in copper ores. The reagent is nearly specific, only mercury salts and selenium compounds are reduced to the metal. Other cations only interfere by their actual colour e.g. ferric chloride. The elimination of the ferric chloride colour by addition of fluoride at high temperatures precipitation of ferric hydroxide at high pH and with a slight excess of ammonium hydroxide, and the screening of iron by phosphoric acid in presence of chloride ions, and the colorimetric estimation in the presence of potassium chlorate and phosphoric acids, after absorption of the material with nitric acid, was chosen.

Card 1/3

Card 2/3

Reagents: 0.01 M tetraethylthiuramdisulphide (TETD) solution (0.74% & TETD in 5% ethanol). Standard solution of copper was prepared dissolving accurately weighed amounts of electrolytic copper in nitric acid (10 mg/l). Chemicals of high purity without even traces of copper, were used. The water was redistilled. Apparatus: Hilger Specter (20 cm cell), filtered light No. 601 with maximum transmission at 420 nm.

Method: Calcium carbonate (5 g) is dissolved in the exactly required amount of concentrated nitric acid, which is added in small amounts. The excess of nitric acid in the final dilution must not be more than 2 ml. Concentrated nitric acid in 50 ml of water. After solution of the sample the solution must be allowed to thoroughly boil and the solution must not be allowed to cool down too fast so as to prevent difficultly soluble basic iron nitrates from separating out) and transferred together with the undissolved residue to a standard flask of capacity 25 - 100 ml. After cooling, the flasks are made up to the mark and thoroughly shaken. The solution (10 ml) clarified by filtering off the residue, is pipetted into a 50 ml standard flask. A further quantity (10 ml) is pipetted into a second 50 ml flask. The following are then added: 10% phosphoric acid (10 ml), 70% perchloric acid (1 ml), 95% ethanol (50 ml), 0.01 M TETD (5 ml), cooled, and the flasks filled to the mark with redistilled water. The colour intensity is measured in a colorimeter against a blank. A second flask containing a blank solution is added except the reagent. The solution (50 ml each) used for preparing the calibration curve should contain 50% calcium nitrate (5 ml). The method is applicable to calcium carbonates containing traces of copper, mineralogically separated calcites, anhydrites and calcium carbonate used by the rubber industry. Its sensitivity (using 2 g sample in 50 ml) is greater than 0.0005%. It is probable that the average error of one determination is $\pm 1.5\%$ (relative). There are 4 tables and 1 Czech reference.

Card 3/3

ASSOCIATION: Ústřední ústav geologický, Praha (Central Geological Institute, Prague)

(5)

3/004/63/010/003/003/005
A051/A125

AUTHORS: Vesely, M., Zámorský, Z.

TITLE: Mixed polycondensates based on terephthalic acid, 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid and ethylene glycol

PERIODICAL: Plaste und Kautschuk, v. 10, no. 3, 1963, 146 - 148

TEXT: The physical properties of mixed polycondensates based on poly-ethylene terephthalate (PET) and poly-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid (PND) are studied. The effect of the content of the modifying component, 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid, on the properties of the polymers is investigated. The results show that the polymers are amorphous and their glass transition temperatures are higher than those of PET. The values of the refractive indices and the densities of the polymers are also determined. The results indicate that the polymers are amorphous and their glass transition temperatures are higher than those of PET. The values of the refractive indices and the densities of the polymers are also determined. The results indicate that the polymers are amorphous and their glass transition temperatures are higher than those of PET. The values of the refractive indices and the densities of the polymers are also determined.

Card 1/3

Mixed polycondensates based on...

G/004/63/010/003/003/005
A051/A126

The results show an essential rigidity of the chains of polyethylene-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid esters. The article describes experiments conducted for the modification of PET with an aromatic component, whose polycondensation with ethylene glycol results in higher melting point polyesters having a high melting point, freezing point and being well structured, i.e., with 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid. The crystallization rate was also studied. The results show that the crystallization rate of the mixed polyesters is higher than that of the PET. The density of the crystalline samples of the PET and the polyethylene-2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid ester), indicates that the polymer chain of the crystalline arrangement does not allow for such a high packing as in the case of the PET. The values of the melting enthalpy and entropy are calculated on the basis of the drop in the melting point: $\Delta H = 1.75$ cal., and $\Delta S = 3.3$ cal./degrees. A comparison of the calculated values for the PET and PEN shows that the PEN chain is much more rigid and immobile than that of the PET. It is concluded that if it were possible to develop a new method for 2,6-naphthalene dicarboxylic acid ester, the results would be very interesting, especially for products where a high value elevation is advantageous. The advantage would be particularly noticeable for mixed polyesters of a higher

Card 2/3

g/004/63/010/303/003/005
AC51/A126

Mixed polycondensates based on...

EN content, having a freezing point of over 100°C, so that the plastics could also be used under conditions where the form inertia of the product is challenged by boiling water. There are 5 figures and 6 tables.

ASSOCIATION: Forschungsinstitut für Gummi- und Plastechnologie, Gottwaldov
(CCSR) (Research Institute of Rubber and Plastics Technology,
Gottwaldov, CCSR)

SUBMITTED: January 12, 1963

Card 3/3

VESELY, M.; MUZIK, F.; POSKOCIL, J.

Aromatic diazo and azo compounds. Part 44: Metallic formazan dyes produced from acetoacetic acid methyl ester and formation of azo dyes from triazole group. Coll Cz Chem. 26 no.10:2530-2541 0 '61.

1. Organisch-technologisches Laboratorium I, Forschungsinstitut für organische Synthesen, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

VESELY, Milan

The National Conference of Welders 1962. Zvaranie 11 no.7:
216 J1 '62.

1. Vyskumny ustav svarovacich stroju a technologie svarovani,
Praha.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Removal of the determination of technical conditions from the
work of standardization agencies. Normalizace 11 no.3:86
Mr '63.

1. Automatizace zeleznicni dopravy, Praha.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

"Standardization in railroad transportation" by A. V. Bajkov
[Baykov, A. V.]. Reviewed by Milan Vesely. Zel dop tech
11 no. 12: 373 '63.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Standard on surface treatment of equipment. Zel dop tech
11 no. 12: 376 '63.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

"Industrial standardization" by I.D. Paster, A.M. Strasunskij
[Strashunskiy, A.M.]. Reviewed by Milan Vesely.
Normalizace 12 no.1:27 Ja'64.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

Branch Standard 03 8008 : Systems of surface treatment.
Normalizace 12 no. 4: 102 Ap '64.

1. Ministry of Transportation.

VESELY, Milan, inz.

~~What the new Law on Technical Standardization brings. Zel dop~~
tech 12 no.10: 282-283 '64.

MUZIK, F.; DOBROVOLNY, J.; VESELY, M.

Structural analysis of some types of azo dyes. Chem prum 15 no.3;
151-155 Mr '65.

1. Research Institute of Organic Syntheses, Pardubice-Rybitvi.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

Author : Vesely, Miroslav; Sulcek, Zdenek

Inst : Not given

Title : Rapid Methods for the Analysis of Metals and Mineral Raw Materials. VI. Photometric Determination of Copper in Natural Carbonates

Orig Pub : Chem. listy, 1958, 52, No 10, 2010-2012;
Collect. Czechosl. Chem. Commun., 1959, 24,
No 6, 2052-2055

Abstract : A highly selective reagent "tetraethylthiuramdisulfide" (I) was applied to the determination of Cu in limestones. Beer's law is obeyed at Cu^{+2} concentration of 5-70' per 50 ml. In the presence of 20% $\text{C}_2\text{H}_5\text{OH}$, (I) begins to separate from the solution; upon further increase

Card 1/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

in C_2H_5OH concentration the separation of (I) ceases; optimum C_2H_5OH concentration is 60%. The determination of Cu in the presence of Fe is impossible in HCl , HNO_3 , and H_2SO_4 media; reproducible results are obtained in the presence of $HClO_4$ and H_3PO_4 , in which case the accuracy of the Cu determination is satisfactory even at an excess of Fe of 13,000 times. In the medium of 1 ml $HClO_4$, 3 ml H_3PO_4 , and 1.6 g $Ca(NO_3)_2$ (per 50 ml) containing 30 Cu, it is possible to mask up to 100 ml [sic] Fe_2O_3 . For the determination of Cu, 5 g of limestone is dissolved in the required amount of concentration HNO_3 (in the final solution 50 ml should contain 2 ml concentrated HNO_3), the solution is boiled, diluted with water

Card 2/4

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Analytical Chemistry. Inorganic Analysis. E
Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 23, 1959, No. 81925

and limestones which are used in the rubber
industry. For Communication V see RZ Khim,
No 23, 1958, No. 77339. -- Jiri Vanecok

Card 4/4

7

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Planning and fixing the retail prices" by P.Vlach, S.Hejduk
and J.Nesnidal. Reviewed by Milos Vesely. Podnik organizace
16 no.11:527-528 N '62.

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Prices in local industries and services" by F. Nevaril. Reviewed by
Milos Vesely. Podnik organizace 17 no.2:96 F '63.

VESELY, Milos, inz.

"Estimation of wholesale prices of production machinery" by
L. Dibelka, M. Petrouška. Reviewed by Milos Vesely. Podn crg
18 no.7:33 J1 '64.

VESELY, MILOSLAV

Modelarstvi v rukavickarstvi. (Vyd. 1.) Praha, Statni nakl. techricke literatury, 1955. 49 p. (Pattern making in the glove industry. 1st ed. illus.)

SO: Monthly Index of East European Accession (EEAI) LC Vol 7 No. 5, May 1958

VESELY, M.

SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Czechoslovakia

Academic Degrees: [not given]

Affiliation: Organic-Technological Laboratory I, Research Institute of
Organic Synthesis (Organisch-technologisches Laboratorium I,
Forschungsinstitut fuer organische Synthese), Pardubice-Rybitvi

Source: Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
Vol 26, No 10, October 1961, pp 2530-2541

Data: "Aromatic Diazo and Azo Compounds. XLIV.
Metallized Formazan Dyes Made from Acetoacetic
Ethyl Ester and the Formation of Azo Dyes with
a Triazole Ring."

Authors:

✓ VESELY, M

✓ MUZIK, F

✓ POSKOCIL, J

VESELY, Ondrej, inz.

"Drivers of mine locomotives" by Jiri Janca. Reviewed by Ondrej Vesely. Rudy IO no.9:329 S '62.

VESELY, O.

Czechoslovakia

Vermessungsingenieure des Ostrauer und Olmuetzer Gebietes rekapitulierten
(tschech.) S. 88-89

SO: Vermessungs Technik, Nov 1955, Uncl.

VESELY, O.

How to organize a discussion on the proposed bylaws of the League for Cooperation with the Army. p. 4

OBRANCE Vlasti. Praha, Czechoslovakia, Vol. 3, no. 47, Nov. 1955

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI), EC. Vol. 8, No. 9, September 1959
Uncl.

VESELY, P.

Searching for snakes in northeastern Slovakia. p. 185 (Ochrana Prirody Vol. 11, no. 6, July 1956 Praha)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accession (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 7, July 1957. Uncl.

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Handling of materials in mass production. Tech praca 17 no.2:
84-89 F '65.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

VESELY, P.; SVOBODA, J.

Malignant transformation of Syrian hamster embryonic cells
with rous virus and the Schmidt-Ruppin strain in vitro. Folia
biol. (Praha) 11 no.1:78-80 '65

1. Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Czechoslovak
Academy of Sciences, Prague.

KLEMENT, V.; VESELY, P.

Tumour induction with the rous sarcoma virus in hamsters and production of infectious Rous sarcoma virus in an heterologous host. Neoplasma (Bratisl) 12 no.2:147-153 '65.

1. Institute of Experimental Biology and Genetics, Prague, Czechoslovakia.

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Storages in the automobile industry. Automobil Cz 7 no.4:99-105 Ap
'63.

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

VESELY, P.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VESELY, P.; FIELE, V.; FIELE, J.

Institute of Physical Chemistry of the Technical High School
of Chemistry, Prague (for all)

Prague, Collection of Czechoslovak Chemical Communications,
No 6, 1963, pp 1459-1466

"Equal Weight Fluidity-Fluidity in the System n-Butylacetate-
Water-Phenol."

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Organization of material handling within an enterprise.
Tech praca 15 no.4:272-273 Ap '63.

1. Automobilove zavody, narodni podnik, Mlada Boleslav.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology, Chemical Products and Their Application. Fats and Oils. Waxes. Soap and Detergents. Flotation Agents. H-25

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 5, 1959, No. 17094

Author : Kraus, L.; Vesoly, P.; Zadim, R.

Inst : Not given

Title : Oil from Cytisus Laburnum Seeds

Orig Pub : Ceskosl. farmac., 1957, 6, No 8, 448-449

Abstract : Oil was extracted with petroleum ether from Cytisus laburnum seeds with the yield of 11.8%. The oil is dark yellow in color, of slightly burning taste, it gives an acid reaction to litmus, it has $n_D^{20} = 1.4739$, $d_4^{20} = 0.9140$, 190.7 saponification number, 119.2 iodine number, 0.5 acid number, and 87.0 Genger number. The unsaponified portion (1.53%) yielded crystalline stearine (26%) $C_{27}H_{44}O \cdot H_2O$ with 115 - 117° melting point, which was tentatively named "cytisostearin". -- A. Vavilova

Card 1/1

FRENZL, B.; KREN, V.; STARK, O.; VESELY, P.; Technicka spoluprace V. Sestakova,
L. Vojcik

Immunology of rat iso-antigens. Cas.lek.cesk 100 no.20:626-631
19 My '61.

1. Ustav pro obechou biologii KU v Praze, prednosta prof. dr.
B. Sekla.

(ERYTHROBLASTOSIS FETAL exper)

VESELY, Pavel, inz.

Transportation within the enterprise and the handling of materials.
Stroj vyr 12 no.11:805-811 '64.

1. Automobilove zavody National Enterprise, Mlada Boleslav.

Card 1/7

Page 7/7

VESELY, Rudolf.

9E2011
3 MAY

1. Zdenat
/ Polymers of 2-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid, Zdenat
Zámerský and Rudolf Veselý, Chem. průmysl 8, No. 2,
100-8 (1958). Polymers of 4-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid
(I) were prepd. and their phys. properties investigated.
The polymers were prepd. by polycondensation under
vacuum from I, from the Me ester of I, and from the ethyl-
ene glycol ester of I, resp. The polycondensation of the
esters was catalyzed with PbO and (Ac)Zn. The type and
quantity of catalyst used did not affect the degree of poly-
merization. Polymers prepd. from I had very low viscosity
and were not fit for the prepa. of fibers. The polymers from
the esters achieved much higher degrees of polymerization
and they were well suited for the prepa. of fibers. The
polymers are insol. in most org. solvents. They dissolve in
a mixt. of phenol and 1,1,2,2-tetrachloroethane. R.P.

Distr: 4E20(j)

Modified poly(ethylene terephthalate). František
Kamás, František Hadobáš, Zdeněk Zámorský, and Rudolf
Veselý. V. j. k. list. gum. a plastik. tech. Gottwaldov,
Czech.). Chem. průmysl 8(33), 327-30 (1953) (English
summary).—Copolymers of terephthalic acid (I) and ethyl-
ene glycol (II) with isophthalic acid (III), 2,2'-dihydroxydi-
ethyl ether (IV), and *p*-(hydroxymethyl)benzoic acid (V)
were prepd. at 275°/1-2 mm. with Zn(OAc)₂ catalyst and
their properties investigated. The copolymer (VI) of I and
II was cryst. Copolymerization of low mol. wt. VI with
modifiers (III, IV, V) led to amorphous polymers only when
the % modifier was higher than 30. The 2nd order transi-
tion temp. of VI was decreased by copolymerization with
III or IV, but it was increased with V. The thermal stabl-

ity of a copolymer of VI with IV and of VI with V was lower;
the stability of copolymer VI with III was higher than the
stability of VI alone. The affinity of the copolymer for
water and dyes was also affected by the modifier and was
highest in the copolymer of VI with IV. A. B. Bofkovec

VESELY, R.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical CHEMICKY PRUMYSL. Vol. 8, no. 2, Feb. 1958

ZAMORAVSKY, Z. ; VESELY, R. Polymers of phydroxymethylbensoic acid. p. 106

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC, Vol. 8, no.3, March, 1959, Uncl.

VESELY, Richard, inz.

Trends in the blast furnace operation in People's Republic
of China and the results. Hut listy 16 no.4:249-255 Ap '61.

1. Statni planovaci komise, Praha.

VESELY, Richard, inz.

Blast furnace products in Czechoslovakia in the second five-year plan. Hut listy 16 no.10:738-740 0 '61.

1. Statni planovaci komise.

96527

Z/009/60/010/02/022/026
E142/E235

5.3832

AUTHORS: Zámorský, Z., Saloň, F., and Veselý, R
TITLE: The Effect of the Composition of Copolymers on the
Change of Constant k'

PERIODICAL: Chemický Průmysl, 1960, Vol 10, Nr 2, pp 108-110

ABSTRACT: The size of polymer molecules is often characterised by the limiting viscosity number (η); the latter is calculated according to the Huggins equation. The value k' corrects deviations from Stokes' Law. k' is not only a thermodynamic parameter, but also the factor expressing the interaction of the systems "polymer-polymer" and "polymer-solvent"; it was used as a criterion to define changes during the interaction of the aforementioned systems at changing composition of the copolymer but when using the same solvent. Various copolymers of ethylene terephthalate and furandi carboxylic acid were tested; they were prepared by polycondensation of 2,2'-dihydroxyethylene esters. A mixture of phenol and 1,1,2,2-tetrachlorethane was used as solvent. The samples (in the form of fibres) were

Card 1/2 dissolved in 50 ml of a solvent for 30 minutes at 80°C.

96527

Z/009/60/010/2/022/026
E142/E235

The Effect of the Composition of Copolymers on the Change of
Constant k'

The relation between the limiting viscosity number (η) and the composition of the copolymer is shown in a graph (Fig 1) and values for η and the constant k' of the polymer compared (Table 1). The relationship between the constant k' and the composition of the copolymers (Fig 3) indicates that the value k' changes linearly with the composition of the copolymer. The influence of the systems "polymer-polymer" and "polymer-solvent" in the given solvent appears to be an additive function of the structure of the polyester chain. The plotted values in Fig 3 also make it possible to read the exact values of k' for any given composition. There are 3 figures, 1 table and 6 references, 3 of which are English and 3 Czech. X

ASSOCIATION: Výzkumný ústav gumárenské a plastikářské technologie,
Gottwaldov (Research Institute for Rubber and Plastics
Technology, Gottwaldov)

SUBMITTED: September 4, 1959

Card 2/2

L 13146-63

EPR/EMP(1)/EMP(2)/DOS/EST(1)-2

PC-4/Pr-4/Pab-4 RM/NW/LEP(0)

G/004/63/010/004/002/004

AUTHOR: Drexler, J.; Kamas, F.; and Vesely, R.

TITLE: The use of diethyl hexyl isophthalate as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride

PERIODICAL: Plaste und kautschuk, v. 10, n. 4, 1963, 205-210

TEXT: The application of diethyl hexyl isophthalate (dioctyl isophthalate; DOI) as a plasticizer for polyvinyl chloride (PVC) was studied. The properties of PVC films stabilized with DOI were investigated by determining stress-strain characteristics, evaporation rates of plasticizer from film, film flow properties, solvation, and effects of elevated temperature. The results were compared with those obtained on films plasticized with dioctyl phthalate (DOP), dioctyl adipate (DOA), dioctyl sebacate (DOS), and 1:1 mixtures of these with DOI, respectively. The results are summarized in Table 3. The properties of the films plasticized with DOI were found to be generally similar to those plasticized with DOP (the plasticizer most often used for PVC) while the viscosity of the DOI-containing PVC pastes was more stable than of those containing DOP. DOI could be added in a 1:1 ratio to DOA, or DOS without any impair-

Card 1/3

G/004/63/010/004/002/004

L 13146-63

The use of diethyl hexyl

ment in the cold-resistant properties of either. Four tables, eight charts,
and 13 references (4 Czechoslovak, 9 Western).

ASSOCIATION: Institute for Rubber and Plastics Technology, Gottwaldov,
Czechoslovakia. [Abstracter's note: Original Czech name of
institute not given.]

Card 2/32

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemical Technology. Chemical Products and Their Applications. Artificial and Synthetic Fibers. H

Abs Jour : Re Zh Khim., No 12, 1959, No 44347

Author : Kamas, F.; Hadobas, F.; Zamorsky, Z.; Vesely, R.

Inst : Not given

Title : A Modified Polyethyleneterephthalate

Orig Pub : Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 6, 327-330

Abstract : The high regularity of the polyethyleneterephthalate structure and the considerable content of aromatic nuclei in the chain are the causes of a number of difficulties in conversion of this polymer into fiber (a comparatively high point in transition of the second order, an insufficient ability to take dye). In an effort to modify properties of polyethyleneterephthalate, the authors conducted a co-polycondensation of ethyleneglycol and terephthalic acid with dimethylisophthalate, diethyleneglycol and methyl ester of

Card 1/2

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

Jbs Jour : R Zh Khim., No 12, 1952, No 44347

n-oxymethylbenzoic acid. It was established that the crystalline character of the product is preserved when the modifying substance is introduced up to about 30 molecule percent. The lowest point of transition of the second order is obtained in co-polymers with isophthalic acid and diethyleneglycol. Use of isophthalic acid increases the thermal stability of the polyester. The wetting capacity and the dyeing capacity of fibers from co-polymers also become a function of the product composition and are considerably considered with the use of diethyleneglycol. - L. Sedov.

Card 2/2

14-70

VESELY, R.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA / Chemistry of High Molecular Substances. I

Abs Jour: Zhur-Khimiya, No 18, 1958, 63302.

Author : Zdenek Zamorsy, Rudolf Vesely.

Inst : Not given.

Title : Polymers of n-Hydroxymethylbenzoic Acid.

Orig Pub: Chem. prumysl, 1958, 8, No 2, 106 - 108.

Abstract: The basic Physical properties of polymers of
n-hydroxymethylbenzoic acid were determined.

Card 1/1

"APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

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APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 09/01/2001

CIA-RDP86-00513R001859620007-3"

19

S

The Application of the Electron Microscope in Metallography. M. Kucera, S. Veselý, and J. Chloupek. (Prace
 Jihlavské (Jihlavy) Institutu Metalurgie a Technologie,
 1960, No. 1, pp. 81-87). (In Polish). The general principles
 of operation and characteristics of the electron microscope
 are given. Methods of preparing negative, positive, and
 metal replica replicas are described. Photographs of heat
 treated specimens, through the optical and the electron
 microscopes, are presented and clearly show the ferrite
 structure with precipitated cementite. Some details of heat
 treatment up to 24,000 are also illustrated. W. J. W.

ASM-11.8 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

PROCESSING AND PROPERTIES INDEX	
BC	BI 5-
<p>Electron-microscopy of replicas. R. Jahnalek and S. Vesely <i>(Can. Min. Met. Exp., 1960, 78, 580; Metal. Abstr., 1961, 12, 133).</i> The replicas are described and some results obtained with Al and Cu are given. Three kinds of replicas of particles are compared: (a) an ordinary Formvar negative replica, (b) a shadowed Formvar replica, and (c) a metal replica made by evaporating Au on the Formvar intermediate replica, strengthening the resulting replica with Cr, and dissolving away the plastic. The results are compared with c. R. H. CLARKE.</p>	
<p>ASR-5LA METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION</p>	

110-M. Application of the Electron
Microscope in Metallography. (In
Polish.) M. Rozsival, S. Vysely, and
J. Chodorowski. *Prace Badawcze
Glownego Instytutu Metalurgii i Odle-
wnictwa*, v. 2, No. 1, 1950, p. 21-27.
General principles and description
of technique. Comparative electron
and light micrographs obtained by
the authors. Fields for practical ap-
plication to metallurgical research.
12 ref. (M21)

3

M

**The Application of the Electron Microscope to Metallography. M. Rosival, A. Vezdy, and J. Chodorowski (Prace Olskiego Badawcza Inst. Met. i Odlewnictwa, 1950, 2, (1), 81-87).—[In Polish]. A series of photographs of metallurgical structures are presented, showing the comparison between optical micrographs at various magnifications and electron micrographs. The main replica method used is chromium-shadowed Formvar, but some results with all-metal replicas are also shown. These were made by evaporating chromium on to intermediate replicas of methyl methacrylate or polystyrene and dissolving away the plastic. The structures studied included: hardened and tempered steels, age-hardening in steels and light alloys, and precipitates formed during heat-treatment and cold working. Full metallographic details are given.—A. F. B.*

Apr. 1953

10

Application of the Electron Microscope in Metallography. (In Polish.) M. Ruzsival, S. Yecely, and J. Chackowski. *Prace Badawcze Glownego Instytutu Metalurgii i Odlewnictwa*, v. 2, no. 1, 1950, p. 81-87.

Summarizes the above, including general principles and description of technique. Includes comparative electron and light micrographs obtained by the authors. Lists a number of fields for practical application to metallurgical research. 12 ref.

AD-554 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION

3

M

**Electron Microscopy of Replicas. R. Dobnár and S. Veselý (Čes. Pta. Met. Fys., 1960, 78, D69).—(In Czech). The replica method is described, and some results obtained on aluminium and steel are given. A comparison is made between three kinds of replicas of pearlite: (1) an ordinary Formvar negative replica, (2) a shadowed Formvar replica, and (3) a metal replica, made by evaporating gold at an angle on to a polystyrene intermediate replica. The resulting gold film is strengthened with evaporated chromium and removed by dissolving the polystyrene. The last method gives the best resolution.—A. F. B.*

Apr. 1961

M

3

/ Electron Microscopy of Surfaces. R. Dohnálek and R. Veselý (*Strojnický
časopis*, 1950, 28, (12), 1-5).—[In Czech]. The preparation and interpretation
of oxide replicas from aluminium and of plastic replicas from steel are described.
The use of shadow-casting in replica work is discussed.—A. F. B.

Apr. 1951

[illegible]

. CA

Electron microscope in chemistry Rudolf Dohnálek
and St. Veselý. Chem. Průmysl 1 (26), 22 (1951). A
review. Jan Aluka

VESELY, S.

DOHNALEK, R.; VESELY, S.

"Calculation of vacuum equipment." p. 172. (Magyar Kemikusok Lapja, Vol. 8, no. 6,
June 1953, Budapest)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions, Vol 3 No 2 Library of Congress Feb 54 Uncl

L 3759-66 EWT(m)/EWP(t)/EWP(b) IJP(c) JD

CZ/0034/65/000/001/0072/0072

ACC NR: AP5027867

AUTHOR: Petlicka, J. (Engineer); Bastecky, V.; Kloc, K.; Riha, V.; Vesely, V.;
Hadacek, B. (Engineer); Jolinkova, V. (Doctor of natural science); Strubl, R. (Doctor
of natural science)

TITLE: Method of treating manganese ores to obtain higher oxides of Mn

SOURCE: Hutnicke listy, no. 1, 1965, 72

TOPIC TAGS: metal melting, manganese, manganese compound, sulfuric acid

ABSTRACT: Article is an abstract of Czechoslovak Patent Applica-
tion Class 40a, 47/00, PV 421-64, dated 24 Jan 64. Solid sulfates,
preferably the monohydrate are exposed at 900°C to a mixture of
steam and nitric acid vapors. In the reactor Mn is oxidized, and
sulfuric acid regenerated. Reaction space vapors are cooled to
recover sulfuric acid as a condensate, while nitric oxides are
recovered in the usual manner. The advantage of the process is
that Mn is recovered as solid oxide suitable for metallurgical
uses, and sulfuric and nitric acids are regenerated.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 24Jan64

NR REF SOV: 000

ENCL: 00

OTHER: 000

SUB CCDE: MM

JPRS

1 2865-66 EST(m) DTAAP
ACC NR: AP6001208

SOURCE CODE: CZ/0038/65/011/006/0213/0218

AUTHOR: Vesely, Vladimir; Naprawnik, Jiri; Jansa, Jindrich--Yansa, Y. *15B*

ORG: Institute of Nuclear Research, Rez (Ustav jaderneho vyakumu); [Jansa] Chemoprojekt, Prague

TITLE: Plant for the disposal of radioactive waste water *19*

SOURCE: Jaderna energie, v.11, no.6, 1965, 213-218

TOPIC TAGS: radioactive waste disposal, radioactive waste disposal equipment

ABSTRACT: When work with radioisotopes was begun at the Nuclear Research Institute in Rez, the storage tanks designed originally only for reactor waste water proved inadequate. A waste water disposal plant was built, with a boiler and a film evaporator. The disposal plant is described, and experience with its operation over a period of several years is reviewed. The work was presented by E. Kalasek. Orig. art. has: 7 figures, 2 tables. [NA]

SUB CODE: 18 / SUBM DATE: none

Card 1/1 *8*

UDC: 621.385.61 *2*

VESELY, V., prof., inz.

Report on the meeting of the World Power Conference in
Madrid, June 1960. Paliva 41 no.2:55-60 F '61.

S/081/62/000/001/057/067
B162/B101

AUTHOR: Vesely, Vaclav

TITLE: Oxidation of turbine oils from the point of view of radical theory

PERIODICAL: Referativnyy zhurnal. Khimiya, no. 1, 1962, 447, abstract 1M168 (Ropa a uhlie, v. 3, no. 5, 1961, 132 - 137)

TEXT: The influence of the hydrocarbon composition of turbine oils and additives (anti-oxidants and metal de-activators) on the induction period and the subsequent phase of oxidation of the oil is discussed from the point of view of radical theory. [Abstracter's note: Complete translation.]

Card 1/1

36031

G/002/62/000/005/002/002
D409/D301

11.9100
AUTHORS:

Baxa, Jozef, and Veselý, Václav (Bratislava, ČSSR)

TITLE:

On the oxidation of medium-viscous lubricating oils
of Mukhanovo crude-oil origin

PERIODICAL:

Chemische technik, no. 5-6, 1962, 278-282

TEXT:

The article analyzes the lubricating-oil cuts obtained from Mukhanovo crude and investigates their oxidation properties. A medium-viscous lubricating-oil cut (specific gravity 0.9189 at 20°C, molecular weight 427, viscosity 53.4 Centistokes at 50°C) was chromatographically separated according to the Sergienko method (Ref. 17: S.R. Sergienko and A.A. Mikhnovskaya: Trudy instituta nefiti 12, 136 (1958)) into mono-, bi-, and tri-aromatic components. The oxidation stability of these components was investigated in an apparatus developed by the Slovak Institute of Technology in Bratislava, ČSSR, based on the principle of oxygen absorption by the oil surface in a closed system. The oxidation was performed on 2-gram oil specimens at 140°C and normal pressure, and the process charac-

Card 1/3

On the oxidation of medium-viscous ...

G/002/62/000/005/002/002
D409/D301

terized by the oxygen absorption dependent on time and the properties of the oil specimens after 10 mg of oxygen have been absorbed. The test results are summarized as follows: The Mukhanovo crude-oil has no characteristic induction periods. Most stable are mono-aromatics, followed by bi- and tri-aromatics and finally by saturated components. Most frequent asphaltene and gum formation was observed in tri-aromatics, followed by bi-aromatics, saturated components, and finally mono-aromatics. (These results contradict those observed in American paraffin- and naphthene-base crudes and may be attributed to the higher sulphur content of Mukhanovo crude-oil). Mixtures of individual components behave quite differently, showing a certain inhibiting effect of aromatics which act as anti-oxidants against saturated components, but not against other aromatics. The maximum oxidation-inhibiting effect was observed when saturated components were mixed with 1 - 3% tri-aromatics, 3 - 5% bi-aromatics, or 10 - 30% mono-aromatics. The lifetime of oils generally decreases with increasing oxidation temperatures; however a decrease in asphalt and gum products could be observed at oxidation temperatures around 150°C. Most stable medium-viscous lubricating oils

Card 2/3

On the oxidation of medium-viscous ... G/002/62/000/005/002/002
D409/D301

from Mukhanovo crude can be obtained by enrichment of saturated components and stabilization with poly-aromatic components. There are 6 tables and 9 figures. The most important English-language reference is: J.L. Jezl, H.P. Stuart, and A. Schneider: Ind. Engng. Chem. 50, 947 (1958).

SUBMITTED: January 22, 1962

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Card 3/3

VESELY, V.

Calculation of member constants for girders with an unusual section alteration.

p. 493 (Inzenyrske Stavby) Vol. 5, no. 9, Sept. 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia

SO: MONTHLY INDEX OF EAST EUROPEAN ACCESSIONS (EEAI) LC, VOL. 7, NO. 1, JAN. 1958

VESELY, V.

TECHNOLOGY

Periodical: LISTY UKROVANICKE. Vol. 47, no. 7, July 1958

VESELY, V. Crystallization of saccharose. I. Candying from the point of view of
saccharose crystallization. p. 159

Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEA) LC, Vol. 8, no. 3
March 1959

VESELY, V.; ZAVODSKY, L.

The origin of slow-filtering compounds during the process of defecation carbonation. p. 209. (LISTY CUKROVARNICKE, Vol. 72, No. 9, Sept 1956, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, No. 12, Dec 1957. Uncl.

VESELY, V.

Viktor Ettel's Organicka technologie (Organic Technology); a book review.

P. 373 (Chemicky Prumysl. Vol. 7, no. 7, July 1957, Praha, Czechoslovakia)

Monthly Index of East European Accessions (EEAI) LC. Vol. 7, no. 2,
February 1958